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THE SUN New York City.

Klosque No. 10. Boulevard des Capucines. It our friends who tarer us with manuscripts to

publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Registration Again To-day.

To-day is the second day of registration in New York and in all cities and towns of this State of five thousand inhabitants and over. The places for registration in each district are easily found, and in this city they are open from 7 in the morning until 10 in the evening.

The remaining days of registration after to-day are Friday, Oct. 19, and Saturday, Oct 20, or Friday and Saturday of next week.

Citizens must register in order to qualify themselves to vote. Obvious prudence dictates the earliest

possible registration. Repudiation Always With Us.

There is more in the repudiation move ment than the Silver Barons or the heavily mortgaged farmers. Its foundation can be seen in this portion of a speech delivered by BRYAN in Pittsburg in 1896, mentioned in the Hon. WILLIAM M. IVINS'S recent argument for honest meney:

" Free and unlimited coinage of silver means that if you owe a debt, you can go out into the market, buy silver and have it coined, and use that silver to ray your debt, as you can now do with go'd."

The scaling of debts will never lose wholly its attractiveness. If the Presidential campaign in 1904 should find us stag- old Barcusian concern. nant in our commerce, with thousands of people who are now prosperous deep in debt, the desire to "go into the market to buy silver, have it coined and use that to identity: silver to pay debts" would be strong again. And then it would be found that BRYAN as President, even if he should now announce his willingness to betray his platform pledge to establish the free coinage of silver was a free silverite of the rankest kind BRYAN, so long as he is in politics, is a permanent stimulus to the spirit of repudiation In the White House, backed by the failure of prosperity, he would be an irresistible force.

To continue the well-being that we have and keep ourselves strong for withstanding a iversity when fortune brings it, BRYAN should be defeated now.

In the Thirteenth.

The Thirteenth Congress district in this city runs from the North River to the East River and from Fortieth street to Fiftyninth street. While probably the richest Congress district in the United States, it is also full of large manufacturing industries and of a very great number of laboring men. There is no more important district in Congress.

The candidates in this district this year are WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, Republican, and O. H. P. BELMONT, Democrat. At present it is represented in Congress by Mr. JEFFEESON M. LEVY, to whom Mr. refused a renomination because of his record as a gold man and an opponent of Bryanism.

Mr. BELMONT is the owner and editor of a newspaper in this city devoted to Bryanism in its most extreme and violent form. If he was elected, he would vote for free silver, and for every species of assault upon corporate industry and upon the courts. Mr. BELMONT should receive the vote of no honest citizen in the Thirteenth Con-

gress district. Mr. WILLCOX, the Republican candidate, is a young lawyer of integrity and ability. who would make a highly competent Representative. He is for the gold standard and there is no doubt where he stands on any other of the great issues on whose settlement business prosperity and national honor

The Republicans, with their sound money allies, can carry the Thirteenth district this year, as they did four years ago, when their majority was 1,400, and as they did two years before, by 300 majority.

We do not need to tell citizens so intelligent as those of this district that their interests demand such representation in Congress as they will get from Mr. WILLCOX.

A Sublimely Impudent Address.

Col. THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON the Hon. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and the Hon. GEORGE SEWALL BOUTWELL have composed an address to the colored people of the United States, warning them against the Republican party. These self-appointed tutors of the colored people tell them there is a war of races in the Philippines, the kind of war that both the white and the colored races in this country must dread, and that "every day in the Philippines is already training our young American soldiers to the habit of thinking that the white man, as such, is the rightful

ruler of other men." This study in the psychology of the American soldiers in the Philippines shows and wrecked it. That it is false that the that instinctive horror of facts which is characteristic of its authors in their antiimperialistic tantrums. Those soldiers are fighting the Tagals as they would fight any other enemy; and color has nothing to do with the case. Were the Tagals arsenic white or sea green, the soldiers' opinion of them would be the same. They may hate them for their savagery and treachery. But they are not concerned about

the enemy's complexion. The three Massachusetts sentimentalists forget that among the American soldiers and rights of way. who are liable to contract race prejudice in " the war of races " are colored soldiers, men whose gallantry and sturdy military qualities have won for them the respect of the whites and who have done more to establish in the public mind a higher notion of the colored citizens than all the essays and speeches of the three Massaclusetts sentimentalists.

Col. Higginson used to command colored regiment, but he must view with alarm colored troops engaged in this " unhallowed " war. Mr. Garrison hates all wars except those carried on by himself. Mr. BOUTWELL has been against his country steadily since the Venezuela incident, They are not good advisers in patriotism

for anybody, black or white. " Freedom," say the Three with a noble | railway from Bonce to Bay of Ponce.

scorn of reality, " is to become for the new Republican party a matter of complexion." There is no " new Republican party," but let that go. It is a good phrase enough in the mouths of old abolitionists clasping hands with the men who are taking away the political rights of the negro in the South. As to complexion, what has the Republican party done or said to justify the assertion of the Three? It is the purpose of the Republican party to admit the Filipinos to such measure of self-government as they shall be fitted for. Complexion will have no more to do with the matter than GRIMM's law has to do with the price of buttermilk

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and In the following remarks the Three get above the snowline of the highest mountain of impudence:

"There have been far more outrages on the American negro during one term of McKINLEY than under two terms of CLEVELAND. On the other hand, the Southern Democrats are at least doing the colored race this service, that they, as a rule, oppose the national policy of imperialism. This may seem an in-consistency, but is in reality very simple. The very fact of their unwillingness to give equal political rights to the American negro makes them unwilling o undertake the government of ten millions more longing to the colored race. Thus much, at least,

experience has taught them. Thus far, at any rate, they are on your side." in the hope that the number of Southern inspired by the example of American vim lynching bees may be reduced. Vote and confident of just treatment, have set with the men who have taken away or themselves to work to build up their counpropose to take away from you the right to try by developing its dormant resources. vote. Vote against your friends and for Within a few years the island will be twothe unrelenting opponents of political fold richer than ever in its history by reason It will have about as much effect upon the colored voters as a lucifer match on the

The Committee and the Bureau.

We are hearing every day from citizens whose names have been selected-not for the great Hall of Fame, but for the great haul of JAMES D. RICHARDSON.

Some of our correspondents are puzzled by a new letterhead adopted recently by this intending benefactor. They inquire whether this " Bureau of National Literature and Art (Chartered)" is the same

Here is a short series, taken almost at random from the documents in our possession, which will answer the question as

"BUREAU OF NATIONAL LITERATURE AND ART, "(CHARTERED)
" WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11, 1900.

- New York City. DEAR SIR: I am directed to inform you that your ame has been selected by this Bureau and Mr. Vic-FOR VAN HOREN has been assigned to call upon you and state how, on certain conditions, you may secure the most practical of all Government compila-

"The opportunity being limited, is a valuable one, which I assume you will appreciate. I am Yours respectfully,

" Chief Clerk. "COMMITTEE ON DISTRIBUTION. MESSAGES AND PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13, 1900. - Boston. "DEAR SIR: I am directed to inform you that your name has been selected by this Committee and Mr. H. W. HOLBROOK has been assigned to call upon you and state how, on certain conditions, you may

secure the most practical of all Government compila-The opportunity being limited is a valuable one, which I assume you will appreciate. I am Yours respectfully

"G. N. PORTER. BUREAU OF NATIONAL LITERATURE AND ART. " (CHARTERED)

" WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29,1900. - Brooklyn. "DEAR SIR: I am directed to inform you that your name has been selected by this Bureau and Mr. J. G.
WILSON has been assigned to call upon you and state
than one occasion.

Mr. BRYAN in his Western speeches on more avoidable owing to my being out of town on Tuesday in st. I apologize further for having unintentionally practical of all Government compilations

The opportunity being limited is a valuable one, which I assume you will appreciate. I am "Yours respectfully " G. N. PORTER. " Chief Clerk."

* COMMITTEE ON DISTRIBUTION. " MESSAGES AND PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS. " WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept 28, 1900.

DEAR SIR: I am directed to inform you that your name has been selected by this Committee and Mr. H BARCOCK has been assigned to call upon you and state how, on certain conditions, you may secure the most practical of all Government compilations. The opportunity being limited, is a valuable one, which I assume you will appreciate. I am

Yours respectfully " G. N. PORTER.

The certificates of "selection" seem to be issued simultaneously and indifferently by the Bureau and the Committee. It does not make any difference whether you are selected" by the Committee or by the Bureau. You get the joyful tidings typewritten in the same pleasing phraseology and signed by the same G. N. PORTER, in the one case as " Clerk" and in the other as " Chief Clerk."

And the Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON, mortal enemy of monopolies and trusts, pockets his percentage just the same.

Porto Rico.

Such senseless nonsense has been written about the ruin that has been wrought by imperialism " in Porto Rico that persons who know nothing of the conditions in that island may be justifled in wondering if Americans are really not a lot of ignorant brutes with an utter incapacity for adminisare harmful to the material interests of Porto Rico, which for a year has been working with all earnestness to recover from the great hurricane which swept touch with Porto Rico or things Porto Rican. For instance, let any sceptic just glance over the appended list of concessions applied for at the meeting of the Executive Council in San Juan, Sept. 25:

BONDA, W., Jr. - Asks recognition of franchise 1, 1896, for railroad construction.

BASS, WILLIAM L.—Requests authority to construct industrial railroad from Naguabo to Playa

HUICY, BERNARDO - Applies for lease of swamp lands of Laguna de Tiburones. BORDA, W .- Applies for lease of swamp lands of Laguna de Tiburones.

CORSAUT, C. K .- Applies for lease of swamp lands of Laguna de Tiburones. McCormick. J. C .- Applies for concession of waters of certain rivers for purposes of irrigation, USERA. VICENTE and JOSE -Apply for con-

ession to build tramway between Ponce and Playa. MONSANTO, L. M. -- Applies for concession to manmacture acetylene gas for lighting purposes. GASKILL, CHARLES B. and BLASSINI, THOMAS -Request privilege to construct electric railway from Ponce to Plays.

ession to build electric railway in Ponce FLORENCIO. SANTIAGO-Applies for concession of water rights in the River Coamo.

HOAG, John T.-Requests franchise to construct and operate railroad from Ponce to Port of Ponce.

MILES, LUCIUS C. and others-Apply for consion to install and maintain telephone plant in the

RODRIGUEZ, RAMON-Applies for concess to reconstruct Arecibo-Utuado telegraph line. WOOLPOLK, T. W. and others-Ask permission to construct railway between Ponce and San Juan. MORALES, JOSE M .- Asks concession for railway FARRANT, JERVIS ST. V. C. -Desires concession

for working telegraph lines of Porto Rico. ANDRECE, PAULINO-Desires lease or concession of islets in the Laguna de San José. ALTIERI, JESUS MARIA-Asks privilege of running ferry across the river between Mayaguez and Affasco. GEIGPL, ANTONIO Requests concession of a natural fall of water in the Plata River.

KECK, GEORGE S. and others. Ask consideration of their claim to one-half interest in railway franchise grant to VICENTE and JOSE USERA. LADESNA, FERNANDO-Applies for franchise onstruct electric railways and telegraph lines. DEFORD & Co. -Apply for permission to construct

This does not look much as though things were at a standstill. Americans and native Porto Ricans are in the race together and such energy as is indicated here means progress and wealth for the island. Those same opportunities were there under Spanish rule, but no one sought to seize them because of the corruntion and misgovernment which lay like a blight on the land. Now, every man, be he native or foreign born, Vote for a Democratic Administration has a fair, square chance. The natives, persistent application by American administration of public affairs.

A Patient Word With an Extraordinary Fool.

The Washington Post asks this question: What has THE SUN to say of the hauling down of the flag in Alaska-here at home, upon our own territory, and to the injury and humiliation of our own people?

We should like to hear from this oracle of indom-Itable patriotism.

You shall. The Washington Post knows perfectly our sentiments on this subject, They have been expressed with sufficient clearness time and again.

We regret exceedingly the arrangement ncerning the Alaskan frontier. The State Department assures the people that it is only a temporary concession. We hope so. The officials of the State Department say further that the temporary concession involves no permanent surrender of territory, no abandonment of any American right. That is quite true. There is no power in the State Department to surrender a square inch of American territory. Nevertheless, we do not like the shape of the modus vivendi.

But we fail to see that this is any reason for voting to haul down the American flag in the Philippines, or to scale down the honest American dollar here at home to forty-seven cents or thereabouts.

The Message Bryan Will Bring. The campaign has come to such a pass that if Mr. BRYAN obeys the honest impulse

of his mind and pursues the logical course of his recent oratory he will bring to New York no other message than this: "Political campaigns are episodes; defeat

must not discourage us; this is a preliminary skirmish; prepare for the great battle of 1904 in behalf of your candidate and whatever issue he may then make paramount. Remember that truth is eternal, and I am yet a young man."

This note has already been sounded by

What a satisfaction it will be to the Hon. RICHARD CROKER and his lieutenants to learn from the lips of their distinguished guest that all their herculean efforts and expensive paraphernalia of banners and band music and kites and skyrockets and colonization and such, are but incidents of the preparation for the great Democratic cam-

paign of 1904! Four years more of BRYAN-as a candidate?

The auction sale of the faste t trotter on the track will be something unique in horse trading. The Abbot, the wearer of that title by the grace of his record of 2.03%, is to be sold at auction in this city next month, with his owner's prediction, not guarantee, that he will trot in two problems for the next few weeks.

The Democratic party is not opposed to expansion. Why. Alaska was acquired under Johnson after he had been werried and borne down and pracy inducted into the Democratic party. The WILLIAM J. (GUM SHOE) STONE'S speech at

If the Vice-Chairman of the National Democratic Committee had told a little more truth about this case he wou'd have shown that the Democratic policy of expansion has been brought down to the very present day.

This same Alaska to which he proudly asserts the United States sovereignty was extended by the Democracy, is now being administered under a law that is precisely in all fours with the law governing Porto Rico. It was passed | last June, within two months of the passage of the Porto Rico tariff, and not a single Demoerat whispered a word about "unconstitutionality," "Imperialism" or "plain duty." The regular Bryan campaign against periali m" is pure sham.

Col. BRYAN's latest paramount issue seems to tration or colonization. Such libels are by: Resolved, That everybody except plutonot only untrue and unpatriotic but they | crats should have a vacation in some summer resort. Alas! not everyb dy can have Col. Mose WETMORE as a pa ron.

A big word of praise should be spoken for th magnificent work that is being done in behalf of the nation's financial honor by the Sound island is not developing prosperously with | Money leagues in various parts of the country. amazing rapidity under American rule The officers and leading men in these leagues is self-evident the moment one comes in are Democrats, almost without exception, and they are men who hold to private and business integrity and the principles of sturdy Americanism, leaving to tone who have stolen the on a silver basis without the passage of any free sil ancient banner of their party the new doctrine

of dishonor. The address to the Gold D-mocrats of the untry, as formally put out by the officers of granted by Royal Order from Madrid, of date Aug. | the association at their headquarters in Indiancause of sound money. Following this proclamation of the general body, the leagues in the several States have issue! similar addresses; and white it would be invidious to praise one local organization more than another, we are at larger personal or pecuniary sacrifice than stricken. are the Gold Democrats of Maryland. They are circulating sound mo ey literature by the ton and are holding meetings at every crossreads and corner. They insert as advertiseeditorials of the newspapers themselves. They are making a fight that is both hot and nobie.

> content with the first definition he finds in the dictionary, calls on the Rochester Hera'd to the South to-day were the organizers and leaders of "note the bad blunder of the philologist of THE the Know Nothing mobin 1855. SUN" in -peaking of "SCHURZ the Short and LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. b.

WENIGMANN the Little Man." By consulting any etymological dictionary, German or English, the Rochester purist would have found that Schurz, "apron," "kilt," "diaper," that with which ADAM and Eve covered their nakedness when they awoke to the impropriety of creation, or as the old translator put it, 'breeches," or short cothes, is the old High German scurz, "short," which has also given the modern German kurz, as well as our English shirt, skirt and short. Wen'g denotes "small" in quantity, so that Wenigmann is but little of a man; it is also little in quality, as the expression me'ne Wenigkeit, 'my littleness" shows; Wenigmann, therefore, signifies a man little and -mall in every respect, which was clear y the meaning of THE

The Hon. JOE BLACKBURN is aftre again, and there is no way of putting him out until after election. There is this to be said for Joz: He nakes a beautiful bonfire, and the snap and crackle of him are immense.

Register and stand by law and order. Do not permit them to be overthrown by the dangerous trickster who caters to the mob-

GUATEMALA RAILROADS.

Americans Win-Contract Secured by Which Guatemala Railroad System From Coast to Coast Is to Be Under American Control. GUATEMALA, Sept. 21. - American enterprise has received a great stimulus in Central America through the recent consummation of an arrangement by which the completion of the Guatemala Northern Railroad through to Guatenala City from Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic Coast is now assured.

For years the project has been in contemplaequality for you. There is the argument. of this awakened energy, encouraged to tion, but some obstacle has always hindered its comr le'ion, and the travelling public has had to be content with going by rail from Puerto Barrios to El Rancho, a distance of about one hundred and thirty miles, and riding over the mountains the remaining sixty miles to Guate mala City on mule back. The road was built to its present point, E! Rancho, and operated until rece tly be contractors for the Government, and all went fairly well until about three month- ago when the floods washed most of the road out, rendering it impossible of further operation. In the midst of these misfortunes the contractor, Dr. Roberts, an American, died, and it devolved on the Government to repair the road and resume operations. This, owing to its chronic state of impecunicalty, it could not do, and so turned an attentive ear to the proposals of an American syndicate, the Central American Improvement Company, with which they have finally come to an agreement, the contract, roughly speaking, being about as

The Central American Improvement Company is to take rossession of, repair and operate the present road for ten years, and complete it through to Guatervala (ity within thirt—three months, in reture for which the Government is to pay it \$1,0.0000 gold within ten years, the payment being secured by 6 per cent, bonds deposited in some institution named by the Central American Improvement Company; let the company make what it can cut of running the road for ten years, and lend it about \$0,000 across of rich land to exploit for ten years. At the end of that period the Government is to take the whole completed road, provided it has ruid the \$4,000,000 with interest. But, in case the Government wants to sell, then the company has first option. There are other minor onditions for both sides, and provision is made in asse either side defaults, but the above are substinitially the terms of the agree ment. As an American syndicate already owns and operates the road from Gratema a City to the Pacific Const, it will be seen that within three years there will be through rullroad communication under American control from coast to coast.

This is a great triumph for American enterprise and energy, and no little of the credit is due to our Minister, Dr.W.Go frey Hunter, who used his friendly offices to see that an American concern got the contract, against the strenuous efforts made by certain toreign syndicates, which were using every endeavor to secure the concession.

Americans here are greatly pleased, and point is to take ros-ession of, repair and op rate the

Americans here are greatly pleased, and point this as merely one instance of the general cley of the present Administration of pushing merican influence and promoting the expan-on of American commercial interests in for-

The Autobiography of St. Ignatius.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET I CLAVE sion that I imagine muself at scholar. I am none. I trust I may not be judged very sternly on this account if I never go any further than to write an inquiring letter to a newspaper. It might be otherwise if I wrote a book.

Being no scholar, I find little difficulty in admitting that I have not even seen the Spanish text of the book in question. (Has Father O'Conor read it himself?) I am therefore ready to plend guilty to the charge of having written my first letter without having "con scientiously collated these various texts with the Spanish original." (Has he done so himself!) Let me now declare what were the grounds for my state-

First-Comparison of Father O'Conor's book with nother translation, edited by two very distinguished English Jesuits, showed that one of the two editions

"takes great libertles with the original text." Second-A magazine, generally recognized to be the organ of Father O'Conor's order, said "of the two translations we think Father O'Conor's less minutes. The price for which The Abbet will be sold will be one of the most interesting public noted, too, that the author judiciously emitted here and there some incident easily detachable and not particularly edifying."

Third-Another magazine, in high standing among the Catholics, the Are Maria, said: "In Father O'Conor's version the work of editing has consisted in the omission of certain genuine passages and the insertion of other brief ones which are commonly supposed to be innocent interpolations." And this comment is followed by an instance of a flat contradiction between the two versions.

Fourth-The passages omitted in Father O'Conor's edition were of a character to arouse suspicion. On the strength of this suspicion I gave a guess, which Father O'Conor now admits to have been a pretty good one, for my guess was that ito use his own words) "certain incidents were purposely omitted," and that (not to use his own words now) he forgot to tell this to the reader.

These were my reasons. It seems that, without be ing a scholar. I have helped to unveil a bit of history, for Father O'Conor's first admission of tampering with what he beli-ved to be the original text has been made in answer to my 'false and dishonest misrepre-

entations." He says "any sane mind would approve" of his alterations. The Are Maria does not approve: Father Thurston does not: Father Tyrrell does not: E. M. Rix does not, and, ! blush to say it, being no scholar. but I do not me self. As to the public, they will Judge for themselves. CHARLES J. WHITE NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

Stiver Coinage, Limited and Unlimited. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The inosed ellipping from to-day's SUN is an extract from

the speech made by Benjamin Harrison at Carnegie Is it a fact, as Mr. Harrison says, that the President of the United States has the power to put the country

NEW YORK, Oct. 11. Gen. Harrison was wrong. Simply paying

out silver dollars would not put us on a "silver basis." for the reason that silver dollars are apolis, has undoubtedly won many votes for the | limited in number and the more active use of those we have could not seriously disturb the There is the gravest objection, however, to a

President who would adopt that course. It would be as gn that the free, or un'imited, coinage of bound to say that the work of the Honest silver, which would abolish the gold standard, Money Democrate League of Maryland was contemplated; and if the President was des rves especial mention. Probably no organwas contemplated; and if the President was ization in the country is making greater efforts. The entire business world would be panic-

Know Nothings in the Democracy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN of Oct 8 you have an interview with Mr. Crimments on the first pages of the chief Bryan | mins, who says the Democratic party welcomed the new-papers long articles controverting the Hilds. Dutch, Germans and others to this country; also that the Know Nothings and the American party joined the Republican party. He doesn't know what he is talking about. The American party and the Know Nothing : flourished mostly in Kentucky, Mis-A thoughtless though self-confident person, sourt and Tennessee. The Blackburns, Haldemans, Cantrils-in fact the most prominent Democrats in

POLITICAL CALENDAR, 1900. DOMINATION" RIDICULED

BY A GEORGIAN. Views of the Historian of the Atlanta Camp

of Confederate Veterans.

McKinley, I beg leave to present a few sugges-

letter of Col. A. R. Lawton of Savannah and

thern men voting for President McKinley.

There seems to be a good deal of unnecessary

omment of the "buncombe" style on the

tention to vote for President McKinley. There

was no noise a out it four years ago. If Col

Lawton supported Major McKinley in 1896, it

was no more than thousands of other good men

did. There are many others who have been

going on quietly about their regular vocations

in business, without blowing any horns. In At-

as much and as fully by patriotic motives as

icular political party, but every puerile pessi-

the only peculiar and appropriate object and

subject for political discussion. It is generally

inderstood that a politician is expected to take

this position, or the affirmative in the question

enate and House, composed of 219 members

offices, from which they bar and exclude the

negroes from voting, but when they secure

nominations for themselves they play a fine

rame of "hide and seek" with the negro element

of voters to obtain their votes for election. But

they do not go under cover when they berate

I agree with the main idea of disapproval of

making such appointments. Bear in mind, I am

not favoring them. I wish the President could

have seen his way clearly not to have made

such appointments so obnoxious to our

we shall find that perhaps the President

mendations of some of our local Democratic

dent appointed a negro barber to a responsible

plaint come: from white men about this impor

tant appointment, but those who utter it do not

tell you that this same negro barber was ap-

pointed by the President upon the special in-

dersement of a large number of our white Dem-

ocratic officeholders who cater to the negro's

influence for negro votes in an election. Henry

A Rucker is the negro barber who was ap-

pointed as Collector of Revenue for the State of

Georgia. He was indorsed by white Democrats

who hold offices in this city and county. I send

you a list of them, twenty-two in number,

welve of whom, all, with one exception, rich

and prominent men, are now holding important

offices. A local candidate gave the list in a

recommended by our own local Democratic

Let me give you another important illustra-

tion in the development of political devilment

about this "nigger business." The Governor of

Georgia was neminated as a candidate by a

he wrote to a negro politician in this city urg-

ing him to organize a negro club of voting

negroes to vote for the Democratic nominee

The club was organized, composed of over one

thousand negroes "to vote for Candler," and

they voted. Result: The negro politician, Sam

Steele, holds an important office to-day as the

Governor's special messenger and office clerk.

Another instance came up about a year ago.

when the Governor was called upon by a com-

mittee of Confederate veterans and was asked

to appoint a one-legged veteran to a place in

the State L brary, and the Governor very

promptly and emphatically answered that he

ATTANTA, Ga., Oct. 8.

Democratic convention. After his nomination

officeholders and politicians?

acted in these matters to carry out the recom-

he President for appointing negroes to office.

against negro domination in politics.

modified or annulled in practice.

any who voted adversely.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : As an in-

Election Day, Tuesday, Nov. 6. Polls open 6 A. M.; polls close 5 P. M. Remaining registration days in cities of the first class of the State of New York (New York, Brooklyn and Buffalo):

dependent voter and citizen of Georgia, and as Saturday, Oct. 18, 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. a voluntary and earnest supporter of President Friday, Oct. 19, 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Saturday, Oct. 20, 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. tions apropos of and pertinent to the recent Registration days in cities and villages of 5.000 or more inhabitants, elsewhere than in your editorial on the matter of Georgians and cities of the first class, are held on the same days as in those cities, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. letter of Col. Lawton and his declaration of in-

The remaining registration days in election districts other than in cities or villages of 5.000 inhabitants are: Saturday, Oct. 13, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Saturday, Oct. 20, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NEVER PROMISED INDEPENDENCE. Admiral Dewey Brands a Filipino's Reported Interview With Him as False.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Rounsville Wildman, lanta, in 1896, there were about 2,700 votes cast for Major McKinley by business men, profes-Consul-General of the United States at Hong sional men, laboring men, who were prompted Kong, has written to the Department of State denying the statement of J. Alejandrino, a Filipino, who in a letter to Senators Hoar and The average politicians, and many of them Pettigrew told of an interview with Admiral who are below a fair average of intelligence Dewey, in which Dewey promised the Filiand integrity, take the negro as a hobby in the pinos independence, placed at their disposal his fleet "for the conveyance of both Filipino hope and expectation of attracting attention to themselves, when they have neither the ability leaders and the arms," held out the hope that nor the intelligence to discuss fairly any other the United States would supply them with further arms and assured them that the United phase of a political or economic subject. This ondition is not limited to the lines of any par-States would not take one inch of the Philippine Islands. Mr. Wildman says: nist takes the hue and cry of "the nigger" as

"As I am personally acquainted with the writer (J. Alejandrino), and am familiar with all his movements while he was in Hong Kong. and conducted whatever negotiations there were between himself and Dewey, I think it mg duty to place on record a true statement of the affair.

the position in theory, however much it may be "In the first place, I beg to say that Admiral The negro himself takes spec al pride and de-Dewey never saw Alejandrino, or ever had one light in thus being made the special topic of all political discussion. It makes him distinctive word of conversation with him. Just before Admiral Dewey's squadron was leaving for and keeps him up above the lower levels of life Mirs Bay, F. Agoncillo and T. Sandico, reprewhere he ordinarily abides in his own native insignificance. Not only does the negro take deight in his own peculiar position, but he makes t his purpose to keep himself in the way, so as to give the impression that he is a great power in politics, and thus oblige or force the politiclans to yield to his claim that he is entitled to special political privileges. The situation in the South is one of peculiar interest at this time. The negro has a voting power. There is some discussion about the matter of disfranchise-

Admiral Dewey's squadron was leaving for Mirs Bay, F. Agoncillo and T. Sandico, representing the Philippine Junta in Hong Kong, asked permission to have an interview with Admiral Dewey before he left for Manila. The professed object of this interview was to obtain his permission to reopen the rebellion against Spain, and to cooperate with our naval forces in case the United States determined to take the islands from Spain. I saw the Admiral personally regarding their request and he said I might bring out to Mirs Bay any three of the Junta who cared to come. On April 27 I took to Mirs Bay in the tugboat Fame, Sandico, Garchitorena and Alejandrino.

"After a council of officers in Admiral Dewey's room, at which among other things the feasibility of permitting the three Filipinos to go to Manila was discussed, the Admiral requested his Chief of Staff, his Fing Lieutenant and myself to interview the Filipinos and report to him. As I said before, Admiral Dewey did not see any of the three men. The conversation was carried on in English between Sandico and ourselves and very little of it was translated for the benefit of the other two Filipinos. When we told them that Admiral Dewey was inclined to permit the three to go to Manila on the collier Nanshan if they could give any good reason for so doing, they informed us tha they did not wish to go to Manila until the American squadron had first disposed of the Spanish squadron. I told them that Hong Kong was the best place for them and, Capt. Cegalan, who came into the room made so much fun of them that a last one of the bold warriors, J. Alejandrino, a young fellow who had never smelled powder, decided to accompany the squadron if on Coghian's guarantee he would be supplied with a new suit of underclothes. Garchitorena declined to accompany his colleague on the excuse that his wife was ill. Sandico said he had no idea of going as he was a diplomat and not a soldier. I brought them both back with me in the Fame the same afternoon, and Alejandrino was taken to the collie ment of the negro as a voter. The people of leorgia, through their Representatives in the Legislature, declined last year to pass a bill which was introduced to make an amendment o the State Constitution to disfranchise the egro voter. Only three voted in favor of the bill in the two branches of the Legislature, The average Democratic editor and politician here does not really desire that the negro should be disfranchised. He only practises on him for editorial writing and political scheming for office, guilling the white voters with platitudes about white supremacy and against negro dom-I am not an advocate of the negro in politics myself, but I am not disposed to ignore the olitical tricks and insincerity of our common un of political shysters who get office and hold office on negro suffrage, while they pretend to lenounce the President for making the appointnents of negroes to a few offices. These same political managers hold what they ferm "white primaries" for nominating candidates for local

"After the battle of Manila Bay Admiral Dewey gave Alejandrino permission to land at Cavité and join his friends. He, however, declined to do so unless the Admiral Turnished him with a marine guard. He remained on the Nanshan until it was convenient for the Admiral to return him to Hong Kong, which occurred within a fortnight. Alejandrino returned discredited by his own associates, who openly charged him with cowardice. The letter under review proves him also to be a liar."

This despatch from Mr. Wildman was re-ferred to the Navy Department for the inform-ation of Admiral Dewey, who comments thereon as follows: pointments so obnoxious to our But let us see the fac's, and find that perhaps the President these matters to carry out the recompose. It is truly asserted that the President to its truly asserted that the President on the property of the

politicians. It is truly asserted that the Presi-INDIANS QUIET AND PEACEABLE. Gen. Merriam Reports That They Are Making

Progress to Civilization. WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.-Gen. Merriam, in his annual report to the War Department, commends the behavior of the Indian tribes in the

Department of the Missouri under his com-"I am glad to note that all Indian tribes residing within this department or contiguous to it have continued to be quiet and peaceable during the past year, as during the previous year, so that no calls have been made for troops in connection therewith. From all rewho straddled Atlanta with a nigger Collector of Customs;" but he was beaten by an opponent who had signed the indorsement! What is the use or good sense of censuring and abusing the President for making an appointment which. ports received it is also noted that progress T. Of all the tribes encountered the Apaches have been regarded as the least promising. In fact, twenty years ago no one would have ventured to predict the advancement these Indians have nowactually made. These Indian prisoners, by their good behavior, have earned the good will and deserve liberal treatment and assistance at the bands of the few

ment and assistance at the hands of the Government.

The report of Capt. Farrand Sayre, the officer in charge of the Arache prisoners of war, shows a frightlu mortality among them. On June 30, 1909, the prisoners numbered 269. The number of deaths during the year was twenty-two, and the number of births seven. Capt. Sayre says that they contracted tuberculosis during the first years of their imprisonment and they are subject to consumption of the lungs and tubercular lupus. They also suffer from malarial lever more than the white reople and Indians of other tribes who live in this country. ment and assistance at the hands of the Gov

this country. We Exchange Compliments With Our French

Visitors. Capt. Juhel of the French cruiser Cocille, flagthip of the French squadron in North and riding Last Sunday evening I heard a dergyman South American waters, paid a formal visit to give thanks for "the holy peace and eatm" of the would not appoint a Confederate veleran to Rear Admiral Barker at the navy yard in Brooksuch a place, for such service, but that he would | lyn yesterday. Hewas escorted through the yard aprioint a negro and so he did. He said he regarded such a place as library janitor beneath the dignity of a veteran. So a negro holds a place at a salary of \$50 a month, while a poor one-legged Confederate has to scuffle about for a scalar diving. place at a salary of \$50 a month, while a poor one-legged Confederate has to scuffle about for a sca it iving.

Let me cite another glowing illustration of this offensive "nigger business." Take the Allanta Constitution, the paper whose trenchaut editorial about Col. Lawton and The Sun and the negro vote appears in Sunday's number to be so enthusiastic for the issue of Democratic politics. The paper pretends to favor the relegation of the negro to the rear; yet it has a regular department if rinegro news, for negro social, religious and political notes on "what the Negro is Doing," in every Sunday's issue, conducted by a negro who edits that dipartment regularly.

I merely present these outlines of facts to show you that here is an undercurrent of more into ortance than may be apparent to you at a distance, if you do not know the circumstances, conditions, and true facts with regard to Democratic politics in the South. You need feel no unleasiness for the future as to the independent action of the truly independent men of the South. They will take circ of the true cause and interests of the South by etting the net of alone and ignoring the demagogues who would drive them by the Democratic parts. street, North River, yesterday.

I ut It on the Banners. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir. Papers in terested in the welfare of this country and the general prosperity of its people should be active in dis play lines and street tanners, emphasizing the fact that imperialism cannot find or take coot in American soil or American heart's, and is only used by the silverites as a cloak to cover their cheap money and cap-

home, and should be be elegated forces distress in his home. In 1806 Bryan shid: "NetKinley's ele-would paralyze business and ruin the courty." Es-one knows tills saying did not prove true, bu-trinking people know it will prove true if Brya-elected. Vonny, Oct. 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The secured Prices of Yankee ralls thereupon braced genius who is working the Bryan stereopticon on | up all round. upper Broadway is using the blank will of the tall building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Twenty eighth street as a background for his mo tioes. He probably does not know that high up on this wall in large black letters are the words "TO LET." Las in large black letters are the wo.ds. TO LET. Last hight he displayed a large bust of Bryan in such a manner that the words. TO LET" come light across Bryan's mouth. The effect was very funny and it struck me as b ing prophetic of Nov. 6.

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 11.

J. A. D.

Southern Men Hoping for McKinley's Election From the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record.

South They will take care of the true cause and interests of the South by etting the nervo alone and ignoring the demagogues who would drive them by the Democratic party high to stand in in, while these lashers and with prersnappers hold of to the good official places by their du licity on the subject of negro voters and negro officeholders. The truly independent men will see to it hereafter that such menshall not impose on the President and then abuse him. We are ging to vote for and elect and then hurran for President William McKinley. We shall stand by the South for Southern business in every line of industrial sevelopment, for protection, for expansion, for commercial enterprise, for the flag wherever it may wave, for American manhood and patrictism, for the love of home, and for the homor and love of our women, and for the proper rearing of our children, and for the proper rearing of our children, and for the proper rearing of our children, in every way that may bring comfort and happiness to our peofle. All this we will do a fair ways and due order, without fear of any busbear of negro domination. There is no more danger of having negro supremney by voting for President McKinley than there is in geing along with these political tricksters and voting for Bryan. Hurrah for McKinley and Rooseveit! There are scores and hundreds of the best busines men in the Southern country-men whose loyalty and devotion to the South cannot be questioned-who are not willing to see the administration of this country turned over to the Populistic politicians headed by Mr. of Mr. McKinley will assure to us for four years more the same unexampled prosperity we have enjoyed for three years last past. WILLIAM M. BIRD.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Army Officers Will Not Obey Them Unless Is-

sued by a United States Court. WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 -The War Department has issued the following amended regulation regarding the recognition of write of

habeas corpus: "Should a writ of habeas corpus issued by a State Court or Judge be served upon an army officer, commanding him to produce an enlisted man or general prisoner and show cause for his detention, the officer will decline to produce in court the body of the prisoner named in the writ, but will make respectful return in writing to the effect that the man is a duly enlisted soldier of the United States or American prisoner under sentence of court martial, as the case may be, and that the

martial, as the case may be, and that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a Magistrate or court of a State has no jurisdiction in such a case.

"A writ of habeas corpus issued by a United States Court or Judge will be promptly obeyed. The person alleged to be illegally restrained of his liberty will be taken before the court from which the writ has issued and a return made setting forth the reasons for his restraint. The officer upon whom such a writ is served will at once report by telegraph the fact of such service direct to the Adjutant-General of the Army and to the commanding General of the Department."

The general order in referring to offences committed by minors who have enlisted in the army says:

"Under the custom of the service the parents."

mitted by minors who have enlisted in the army says:

"Under the custom of the service the parents or guardian of a minor who enlists without their consent can obtain his discharge upon application to the Secretary of War, prior to the commission of a military offence; but when the minor has committed a military offence the interests of the public in the administration of justice are paramount to the right of the parent, and requires that the solder shall abide the consequences of his offence before the right to his discharge be passed upon. The soldier should not be allowed to escape punishment for his offence, even though his parents assert their right to his services. A minor in civil life is liable to punishment for a crime or misdemeanor, even though his configuration or misdemeanor, even though his a crime or misdemeanor, even though his confinement may interfere with the rights of his parents."

TO UNITE CIRCULATING LIBRARIES. Majority of Their Representatives Favors Plan of Consoltdation.

Representatives of the free circulating lipraries throughout the city went before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yeserday to define their financial needs for 1901. Comptroller Coler took occasion to ask if they considered a consolidation or confederation of all the libraries in the different boroughs practicable. The majority favored consolidation. Flushing Library, which is 40 years old, does not want to loose its individuality. The other objecting institutions were the Hollis and Queens Village libraries in Queens bor-

Last June the Comptroller asked the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library to investigate the plants, financial resources and general work of the free circulating libraries. The investigation was stated to be separate from the larger question of consolidation, the primary need for the information being to help the Board of Estimate in considering library estimates. Yesterday Director Billings of the New York Free Library, in a statement compiled at the direction of the Board of Trustees, furnished a table of information as the Comptroller desired. In addition he stated that in Manhattan and The Bronx there are fourteen corporations or institutions receiving aid from the city amounting to \$151,369 for 1900, and these corporations maintain twenty-seven distributing centres, besides some auxiliary centres and travelling libraries. The circulating of 3,000,000 volumes during the year will cost less than six cents a volume—too low an average, because it indicates either the purchase of an undue proportion of small cheap books or the payment of inadequate salaries to attendants. A proper cost is stated to be seven cents.

The board favored an allowance of six and one-half cents a volume for next year. The library for the blind will probably get 10 cents a volume, the limit allowed by law. Last June the Comptroller asked the Board

OUR FASTEST BATTLESHIP.

The Wisconsin in Her Official Trial Breaks the Record, Making 17.1 Knots. WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.-Telegrams received at the Navy Department last night and this morning in regard to the official trial yesterday of the battleship Wisconsin off the California coast indicate that this magnificent armorclad has exceeded the record of any battleship in the United States Navy, unless the tidal corrections materially reduce her speed. The Wisconsin completed her trial trip at Santa Barbara yesterday, and on her arrival there the president of the Union Iron Works, builders the vessel, sent the following telegram to the Secretary of the Navy: "The Wisconsin presents her record: 18.54 knots maximum; for 32 knots, 17.9 (an hour); average during trial, 17.25, subject to cor-rections. Not a hitch. A splendid battle-ship." the vessel sent the following telegram to

shin."

The following was received from Rear Admiral Kautz, commanding the Pacific Naval

station:
"Wisconsin completed satisfactory official trial, making 17.1 knots, subject to tidal correc-Constructor Snow of the navy, who has supervised the building of the Wisconsin, also reported that her official speed, subject to cor-

The Iowa has heretofore held the sneed The Iowa has heretofore held the speed record for battleships, having made an average speed of 17.087 knots. The Alabama, the Wisconsin's sister ship, made an average speed on her recent official trial of 17.013 knots an hour. Other battleships made the following records on their official trials: The Indiana, 15.547 knots: the Massachusetts, 16.21 knots, and the Kearsarge, 16.816 knots.

Very little speed correction is required for the course over which the Wisconsin ran. The cruiser Olympia was tried over the same course and the official corrections for tide gave her an increuse in speed.

The Changed New England Sunday.

From the Christian Intelligences If the Sunday people of a generation ago should come back to earth and visit New England on a Sunday they would mourningy ask, 'Where has Sunday gone?" The day was then covered with services, and that in the afternoon might be more largely attended than the morning. In some communities the hardworking people did not seem to wake up much earlier than dinner time, and the evening congregation would be the largest of the day. Now there are few afternoon services-while in the evening the minister preaches and the choir sings to many empty scats. People are willing to go to church once. Then, they expect a change. Sunday, the season of worship, is left be There arrives a kind of modified God-day timely for making calls or receiving calls, and for day. The words so given were startling, for I recalled a thoroughfare in which I saw and heard a prolonged passage of exultant life. That minister lived on a back streck

From the Des Moines Leader.

STOUR CITY Oct. 8.—In a meeting of the Slour. City Ministerial Association it developed to-day that a number of prominent preach rs of the city went slum ming during carnival week to learn about the wicked nees that prevalled at that time. They viewed all the Midway and toured the houses of ill fame. One of the preachers, the Rev. N. Nelson, made the rounds at 2 o'cloc's Sunday morning, and he declared that he saw prosthent men of family indulging in things that were too auful to speak about. A crusade against vice is to be inaugurated with the assistance of some prominent evangelists.

Vermont and the World's Financial Markets.

From the London Truth. in last week's issue as likely to be looked upon as in dicating the course of the Presidential campaign proved more favorable to the Republican party than had been auticipated, a majority of some \$0,000 being

Physical Disability of Queen Victoria, From the London Truth.

It is now a matter of physical impossibility for the Queen to open Parliament and her Majesty has not been seen in the House of Lords since February. funny and it 1886. The ceremony involves much walking, and 8

Irish-Republicans Not Delu led. From the Kansas City Jewenal.

The Irish Republicans of Kansas City and the party, notwithstanding the scarcer at of i'm colai THOMAS PUBLAN. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 6.

If It Was a Horse Race. If it was a horse race instead of an election, the odds on McKinley would be about 10 to 1.